



1—Inauguration of President Harding, who is an ardent tennis player. 2—Barriercade thrown across Castle street, Dublin by British forces. 3—White House tennis court being made ready for the use of President-elect Harding.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

### President Wilson Sends General Crowder to Cuba to Help It Out of Trouble.

### INTERVENTION NOT UNLIKELY

Congress Revives War Finance Corporation, Despite Veto—Senate Committee Debating Disarmament Plans—Gompers Asks Supreme Court for Labor Decision.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Cuba must clean house. If she is unwilling or unable to stabilize her financial and political conditions, Uncle Sam may find it necessary to do it for her. That is the warning the island republic received last week from the administration in Washington.

The serious condition of affairs in Cuba has been a matter of common knowledge for some time, but our government's intention was made known only when it was announced that President Wilson had sent Judge Advocate General Enoch H. Crowder to Havana to confer with President Menocal. General Crowder went on the battleship Minnesota and with him was a staff of army officers. In announcing his mission, President Wilson said:

"The moratorium and financial crisis in Cuba continues, the solution of which appears more difficult on account of the unsettled presidential election. A continuation of the present situation would prove most detrimental to the prosperity of Cuba and harmful to the relations between the United States and Cuba.

"As this cannot be but a matter of the closest concern to this government, because of the special relations existing between the two countries, the President has instructed General Crowder to confer with President Menocal as to the best means of remedying the situation."

Actual intervention, which would be under the Platt amendment, will be avoided by the administration if possible. If it is necessary, it is not certain that military forces would be required.

Cuba's troubles are both financial and political. Last summer, when sugar brought such high prices in the United States, the island went sugar mad and enormous fortunes were made. Then came the sudden collapse of prices, and the cane mills closed and Cuba, generally speaking, went broke. The industrial situation grew worse daily, and financial concerns were in great distress. Many banks went into insolvency and a moratorium was established, which has recently been extended another month. All this is complicated by the political mixup in the island. President Menocal's term expires on May 20, but no one knows who is to succeed him. After the recent elections numerous charges of fraud were made and the winner has not yet been determined.

American bankers, who are vitally interested in Cuba, disapprove of the moratorium. Some time ago Albert Rathbone was sent to the island as financial adviser and he submitted to the Cuban government a number of recommendations, which were approved by our State department; but apparently Menocal and his cabinet have taken no action toward adopting them. The Cuban minister in Washington was surprised by the sending of General Crowder and immediately asked an explanation, but he did not receive much satisfaction.

Congress is determined to "relieve" American business and agriculture in its own way, despite the opposition of President Wilson. As had been expected, the President vetoed the bill to revive the War Finance corporation, and first the senate and then the house re-passed the measure over

the veto, by overwhelming majorities in both cases. Mr. Wilson said the corporation was a war-credit agency, not desirable or needed in peace times; and that its revival "would exert no beneficial influence on the situation, but would raise false hopes among the very people who would expect most, and would be hurtful to the natural and orderly processes of business and finance." The message showed that our exports of domestic products have increased greatly since the armistice, and that it is mainly Europe's inability to make payment that prevents still larger exports. Mr. Wilson's views were admittedly those of Secretary of the Treasury Houston, and a good many economists agree with them; but, quite regardless of party lines, most of the members of congress evidently think otherwise.

Before the revived corporation can make many loans for financing exports, it will be necessary for the President to fill at least one of the two vacancies on the board of directors, as Secretary Houston, ex-officio chairman, is too busy to give much time to the investigation of the adequacy of securities. In any case, according to officials of the corporation, it will be about two months before the first loans can be authorized.

The senate foreign relations committee is trying to determine the best method of starting disarmament of the great powers, having before it two leading plans. That of Senator Borah, as is well known, is to invite Great Britain and Japan to negotiate with the United States an agreement to reduce their naval building programs 50 per cent a year for a term of years. The proposition has aroused much interest in the other countries named and is approved by many leading men. In the senate committee it has been suggested that France, Italy and perhaps some other nations, should be included, but Mr. Borah objects that this would complicate the plan and probably bring in the subject of reduction of armies.

The other plan before the committee is proposed by Senator Walsh of Montana and supported by senators who favor the League of Nations. It is in the form of a resolution requesting the President to appoint delegates to represent the United States in the disarmament discussions to be conducted under the auspices of the league. The "irreconcilables" fear that this would involve the United States in recognition of the league.

President-elect Harding's inauguration will not be conducted with the "Jeffersonian simplicity" demanded by some of our eminent statesmen. The Knox resolution providing a fund of \$50,000 for the expenses of the ceremony was adopted by the senate, only Borah, Fletcher, Gronna, Kenyon, Norris, McKellar, Phelan and La Follette voting against it. It may be that the patriotic citizens who go to the national capital for the doings of March 4 will not be fleeced so thoroughly as usual. Senator McCumber of North Dakota says he will introduce a bill to prevent the charging of extortionate prices by Washington hotel and restaurant men during inauguration week. Nothing has yet been decided about an inaugural ball, but probably one will be held, and probably the use of the great pension building will be granted for the occasion by congress.

Senator Harding resumed his conferences with leading Americans after the holidays, but has not authorized any statements concerning the results of these conversations. Neither has he told any of his cabinet choices. Indeed, he was quoted the other day as saying he had not yet offered a cabinet place to anyone. Just now the chief interest concerns the possible selection of Henry C. Wallace of Des Moines for secretary of agriculture. He is opposed by the Chicago packers and allied interests in Chicago and New York, and by certain other groups who recall that Mr. Harding said during the campaign that he favored giving the position to a "real dirt farmer."

Organized labor is much exercised over the possibility that a union man may not be made secretary of labor. His choice at present is either James O'Connell of the metal workers or

W. G. Lee of the railroad trainmen. There is a chance that Mr. Harding may select Hoover for this place, and Charles M. Schwab also has been mentioned. Hoover, it is said, might be acceptable to Samuel Gompers, but the naming of the steel man probably would arouse the wrath of the laborites.

Speaking of Gompers, it may be well to call attention to the labor chief's intemperate attack on the Supreme court of the United States. That august tribunal last week handed down a decision to the effect that labor unions or their members are accountable to the anti-trust laws where they depart from their normal and legitimate objects and engage in an actual combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade; in brief, this is a decision against the legitimacy of the "secondary boycott." Mr. Gompers promptly issued a statement in which he characterized the decision as a "blow at the movement for human freedom and progress" and asserted that the court had "joined forces with the anti-union shop movement."

The British government is showing much greater interest in the establishing of trade relations with Russia and in the renewed menace of spreading Bolshevism than in France's alarm over the failure of Germany to disband and disarm the civil militia of Bavaria and East Prussia. Italy, too, is not inclined to become excited over the latter matter, and consequently France has not yet acted on her threat to occupy more German territory. The Bavarians do not believe the rest of the world would permit further seizure of German territory, and they think France will hesitate to occupy the Ruhr district because such a move would tend to unite the factions in Germany and arouse a patriotic spirit, resulting, perhaps, in bloodshed. The German government is not ready to resume the discussion of reparations and has asked that the reopening of the conference be delayed. Both these matters will be discussed by the allied plenipotentiaries in Paris on January 19, and they will also take up the question of the future attitude of the allies toward Greece. The Greek government is now showing a very conciliatory spirit and is ready to give the allies full guarantees that Greece will carry out the provisions of the treaty of Sevres.

Emmon de Valera, having reached Dublin safely by way of Manchester, was preparing a manifesto in which, according to an authoritative source, he would deny that the Sinn Fein is making peace overtures to England. He is quoted as saying he would listen to proposals of the English government if they were based on recognition of the Irish republic. The British government, on the other hand, lets it be known that it would be willing to confer with De Valera, but only as a private citizen, all questions of separation being excluded from the discussion. So that situation appears unchanged and only a wonderful optimist could see in it any hope of early settlement.

Lord Mayor Daniel O'Callaghan of Cork arrived in Newport News, Va., on Tuesday as a stowaway on an American steamer, and at once arose the question of his admission to the country. A special board of inquiry ruled that he should be excluded, like any other stowaway, and he was then released on parole. The friends of "Free Ireland" rallied to his defense, and the self-constituted committee on the Irish situation invited him to appear before it and make "some startling revelations" he was said to have about his person.

There was rejoicing throughout the country when word arrived from Moose Factory, a Hudson's Bay company post at the lower end of Hudson's bay, that the crew of the navy balloon A-5508, missing since December 13, had reached that place in safety. The three men, their balloon driven to the Far North by a furious storm, landed in the Canadian forest and made their way to the post, and are now on the road back to civilization, presumably none the worse for their perilous experience.

# The AMERICAN LEGION

## ALONG THE LINE OF MARCH WITH THE NATIONAL SERVICE MEN



(Copy for This Department Supplied by the American Legion News Service.)

### OHIO CHAMP FOOTBALL TEAM IS COMPOSED OF LEGION MEN



OHIO STATE'S 1920 ELEVEN IN ACTION.

Left to Right—Snyder (E), Spiers (T), Trott (G), Nemesek (G), Weiche (G), Huffman (T and captain), Taylor (E). Backfield—Workman, quarterback, has just passed the ball to Doig, with Stinchcomb and Cott forming interference.

When the Ohio State university football team, champions of the Western conference, hit the line, it had much of the Chateau-Thierry and Argonne punch with it, for ten of the eleven regulars composing the first team are war veterans and members of the American Legion. Moreover, the team, which defeated Illinois university for the conference title, was coached by a Legionnaire.

Legionnaires on the team say that the only reason why the team is not all Legion is because Harry Workman, sophomore quarterback, was too young to enter the service. Seventeen members of the first squad are Legionnaires.

Ohio State won from Chicago, Michigan, Wisconsin, Purdue, Oberlin and Ohio Wesleyan and scored 58 points in conference games against 20 for its opponents. American Legion members carried the ball over the goal lines for 14 touchdowns out of a total of 20 made by the team during the 1920 season and also scored five of its touchdowns out of seven made against conference teams.

### OBJECTIVES OF THE LEGION

National Commander Galbraith Outlines What Is Planned to Be Accomplished During the Year.

The objectives of the American Legion for the year 1921 were told by F. W. Galbraith, Jr., national commander, in a recent speech in Cincinnati, at a dinner attended by Legionnaires and business men.

Mr. Galbraith cited the disabled man's problems as the Legion's paramount concern and termed the finding of a satisfactory solution as "one job that is going to be done."

"Woe unto the man," he added, "or the bureau or bureau chief who willfully stands in the way of paying the honorable obligation the government owes these men. Whoever he is he will have to get out."

He warned against the activities of the I. W. W. and kindred organizations and outlined the position of the Legion as follows:

"The time has come when a line must be drawn between loyal and disloyal Americans. We do not claim to have a monopoly on patriotism but because of our service our loyalty is a little clearer to our hearts and is a little more intense. We intend to crush this thing, if it ever raises its head, that we already have fought and felled."

Mr. Galbraith also spoke of the desire of the Legion to unite with the veterans' associations of the allies, in order to promote international unity. "People accuse us of being over-enthusiastic," he said. "They declare that we believe ourselves to be the only patriots. God knows we are not. If we were it would be a sorry day for the nation. We know we have a hundred million associates and we ask them to help us because without their good will and assistance we can accomplish nothing."

### OHIO POST IN BONUS PARADE

Former Service Men of Zanesville Conduct Biggest Celebration in History of Buckeye City.

Two thousand men marched in the recent American Legion bonus parade in Zanesville, O. Free vanderbilt on



Legion Bonus Parade at Zanesville, O. The streets were a feature of the afternoon and a Mardi Gras festival at night. Citizens said it was the biggest celebration in Zanesville's history.

### MAKE CITY MONUMENT SHINE

Newcastle (Pa.) Legionnaires Quickly Respond When Newspaper "Call" Is Sounded.

An evening newspaper in Newcastle, Pa., published a "story" commenting on the dirty condition of the monument on the public square. The newspaper went to press about four o'clock.

That same evening there was a meeting of Perry S. Gaston post of the



Newcastle (Pa.) Legionnaires Cleaning Monument on Public Square.

American Legion where it was decided to give the old monument a much-needed bath. After the meeting Legionnaires armed themselves with mops and scrub brushes, soap and water and scoured the stones of the monument until they shone.

### NAMES TWO NEW COMMITTEES

Legion Members Are Appointed by National Commander on Oriental and Memorial Affairs.

National Commander F. W. Galbraith of the American Legion has announced the appointment of two new standing committees. George E. Roosevelt of New York is named chairman of the Oriental committee and the members are: Paul Edwards of Washington, Orville E. Cain of New Hampshire, J. M. Inman of California, Churchill B. Melard of Pennsylvania, William A. Percy of Mississippi and Alton T. Roberts of Michigan.

The chairman of the committee on memorials in the United States is T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans. Members are: Asa W. Candler of Georgia, Joe S. Harris of Arkansas, Vincent J. Jaeger of New Mexico, Miss Mary Price of West Virginia and Mrs. Julia W. Wheelock of New York.

### Baseball at Auction.

Frank Frisch, star third baseman of the New York Giants, auctioned off a baseball autographed by himself at a block party given by John Fraser Bryan post of The American Legion, New York city. Frisch is a member of the post.

# GOOD ROADS

## BUILDING OF BETTER ROADS

Highway Educational Work Extending Its Scope in Various Sections of the Country.

The extent to which the people of the United States are committing themselves to a definite policy of highway development is shown by reports reaching the federal highway council from all sections of the country.

In the face of high cost for both materials and labor, and the fact that in some states construction programs must be altered somewhat to meet existing labor and material conditions, there is no tendency upon the part of the people to slow down in their plans to place the nation's highways upon a higher plane in the country's transportation system. Tersely stated, "they are sold to the heels" on the proposition to construct highways that will release rather than restrict traffic, and they are dismissing labor and material problems with curt instructions to their official servants that it is up to them to deliver the roads.

A curious fact in connection with construction problems at the present moment is that the building of roads is seriously hindered by the same evil which they are designed to remove—lack of transportation. According to authoritative information, production is halted to a greater degree by inadequate transportation facilities than by labor shortage. At least this is true, it is claimed, in the production of materials for road building.

Highway officials—state and county as well as national—are facing their duties with patience and tact, and out of a maze of trying situations construction is going ahead at a fairly satisfactory rate. But as Paul D. Sargent, state highway engineer of Maine



Good Roads Enable Farmer to Market His Crops With Least Possible Expense.

and president of the American Association of Highway Officials, pointed out in a meeting at Philadelphia recently, when the people finally decide to authorize the development of any particular road project, they are prone to expect the work done almost overnight.

### WHAT GOOD HIGHWAYS MEAN

Enable Farmers to Get Their Different Crops to Market at Least Possible Expense.

"Farmers are business men and in order to conduct their farms in a businesslike way and cope with other business men in the state they must devise ways and means of reducing the expenses of operation," said L. E. Birdsall in submitting a resolution to the Illinois Agricultural association. He added: "In no way can the expense of farming be reduced as completely as by securing good roads running by the farms which will enable the delivery of crops to market with the least possible expense."

That is good sound sense and coming from a practical farmer it shows that farmers are keenly alive to the need and value of improved roads. Mr. Birdsall lays further emphasis on the need of selecting the most competent men for highway officials so that the best talent may be available for road building and repairing.

### ROAD DRAINING AND GRADING

Highways Out of Commission but Few Days in Year When Cared for by Good Patrolman.

The first step in road improvement is to grade and drain the dirt roads thoroughly. It is surprising, after driving over some of our neglected earth roads, to see what a splendid road can be made by draining and grading alone, and how few days during the year it is out of commission when cared for by a good patrolman.

### All Demand Better Roads.

The business man, the farmer, the truck driver, the pleasure seeker, are all asking and demanding better roads.

Cash for Lincoln Highway. An allotment of \$12,000,000 has been made for improvements to the Lincoln highway.

War Destroyed Highways. More than 25,000 miles of highways were destroyed in France during the World war.